

Mr. Ww. JAMESTT, Chief Clerk of the I Foreign Affelts, is authorized to grant receipts for all obbeets of interest suitable for the National Museum, which i is proposed to establish for the present in the Booms adjoining the Foreign Office, Alfoland Hall. Articles lent to the Myseum will be catalogued with the name of the lender Donations will be gladly received, and also catalogued with the name of the donor. Old Hawallan implements. Dress es, Ornaments and Utensils, Hawalian Minerals and preserved Zoological Specimens, are particularly desired. Citas. R. Bismor, President of the Board of Education

Office of the Eureau of Public Instruction,

Hopolulu, Sept. #th, 1974. His Margary has been piessed to appoint His Encollency the Moister of the Interior, the Honorable S. G. Wilder, and the Honorable J. U. Kawainii, to be Special Commissioners to culset, receive and forward objects, the extractive of the arts, manufactures, and predicts of the soil of the Hawaiian Ringdom, destined for the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, on the occasion of the Contemple Analyses are the year 1878.

The following persons have been commissioned as Tax Collectors, in accordance with the terms of Section 30

Codes

Jillo G, W. A. Hapal
Hamakoa S, T. Witse
North Kohala J. K. Akira
South Kohala J. K. Akira
South Kohala J. P. Kulkahl
North Kona J. H. Nahmu
South Kona H. Cooper
Kan W. T. Martin
Pinna T. E. Elderta
beles L. Akalo L. Abnio
H. Kuttelani
C. K. Kapifle
M. P. Pecnahele MOLOKAI & LANAI,....

Pinance Department, August 20th, 1874. 502 41 8100, 8200, 8500, and \$1,000, bearing inte the rade of a per coat, per mainta, payable semi-annually well be becomed at par to all persons applying for them, the Treasury, for terms of not less that 5, mor more tha in years.

P. Natachella, Minister of Finance, Department of Finance, April 2, 1874.

St. 288.

P. NAHAOLELUA.

Townge. The Hates of Towage in or out of the Harbor of Hono-

Ships and Earls under 500 tons. • \$40 100. do. ever 500 tons. • 45 100. do. over 1000 tons. • 50 Whalemen Foreign and Hawalian. • 40 Erigs and Schooners over 200 tons. • 35 100. do. under 200 tons. • 30 Interior Office, June 13, 1874. W. L. GRIDEN, Minister of Interior,

Licenses Expiring in Sept., 1874.

BETAIL.

2.—T Tannati, Fort Street, Honolufu.
5.—Mrs. Warres, Numanu Street, Honolufu.
8.—McLetyre & Bros. Cor. Fort and King St. Hon
7.—R. Chrang, Hotel Street, Honolufu.
5.—Ah Cheng, Cor. King and Numanu St., Honolufu.
5.—M. S. Grindaum & Co., Casses Street, Honolufu.
10.—Gen. C. McLean, Numanu Street, Honolufu.
7.—M. S. Grosery, Numanu St. H. 10. Gen. C. McLean, Nunanu Street, Honolulu,
10. T. Moseman & Son, Grocery, Numanu St., R.
10. Hayselden & Brox, Earl Street, Honolulu,
18. Henry Mird, Cor. Richard and Merchant Sts.
13. Ah See, Numanu Street, Honolulu,
13. Ah Ze, Kamman Street, Honolulu,
13. Ah Ze, Kamman Street, Honolulu,
13. Nahimu, Kedan, Halawa,
13. Ah Ze, Kamman Street, Honolulu,
14. Thio,
15. Apa, Walddinu, North Kona,
16. T. Hilo,
15. Apa, Walddinu, Kail,
15. Conway & Siemsen, Hilo,

Retail Spirits. 26.—William Hughes, Bartlett Betel, Hemolule 22.—(i W Houghtalling, Bay Herse, Hemolule, 24.—(ieo. C. Siders, Rack Exchange, Honolule

Butcher. F. H. Boyd, Hotel Street, Hospitala,
 W. H. Brael, Hillo.
 Wm. Mctandless, Unkobro, Honoiniu,
 J. Mcanard, Cakhelico, Hospitala.

1-C. P. Ward, No. 62, 66, Honolniu. 2-Kanorielus, No. 51, 32, Honolniu, Fire Arms.

Victualing. Lapant.

Foreign Items.

New Your, August 5th 3-The Attorney general has decided that the contract for additional mail service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, as provided for in the Act of June 1, 1872, is still subsisting, and that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is entitled to have their new iron steamships inspected with a view of putting them into service under such contract. officers to make the required inspection.

North Adams, recently, for their home, going to China via San Francisco. They had been there over four years, having remained one year over the

THE ENGLISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT .- The superior clergy of the English orthodex church are two Archbishops and twenty-six Bishops. These are entitled to rank with Peers and to occupy ceats in the House of Lords. It costs the English people to maintain these twenty-eight dignitories, \$700,000 per year in the matter of salaries. They average all round just as much as is paid the President of the United States from Washington down to the close of Grant's first term. Some of them however receive much more. The Primate Archbishop of Canterbury is paid \$75,000. The entire clergy of the English Church costs the Government annually \$17,500,000.

THE TREESCHE CLAIMANT,-The Tichbourne claim ant will arrive at Dartmoor convict establishment shortly, but as he will be placed with the tailoring gang, in which occupation he is being instructed, isitors will only be able to see him daring the exerclaing half hour. Bidwell, the Bank of England forger, is at Dartmoor, and seems in a very complacent frame of mind. So, also, is Captain Dashwood, who fleecood so many tradesman by daringly personating the Duke of St. Albans. His term will shortly expire, having been lossened by his good behavior, although his artfulness has necessitated incressant watching. Lately a discharged convict was taken away by his father, a wealthy merchant, in a carriage and four horses. He was originally convicted of forging his father's name, the father being the nominal and unwilling prosecutor. The convicts have just completed an extensive and massively-built new wing, fitted with overy appliance for safety and convenience which ingenuity and experience could suggest. The cells are twice as large as the old ones. For the Army of convicts now at Dartmoor 5,000 loaves are baked daily.

LIEBLETT FOR SELLING LAQUOR,-The following hirl was passed by the New York Legislature. Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person, who shall be injured in person, property or means of support by any intohicated person, or in consequence of intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, chall have a right of action in his or her name, against any person or persons who shall, by selling or giving away intoxicating liquors, cause the intexination in whole or in part, of such person or persons, and any person or persons omning or renting or permitting the occupation of any buildshall be paid either to each minor or to his or her parent, guardian or next friend, as the court shall direct; and the unlawful sale or giving away of intexicating liquors shall work a forestance or an right of the leaves or tenant under any tease or contract of on the leaves or tenant under any tease or contract of collected in the San Francisco Custom House, is a line axamining this new scheme, one cannot plick. It is therefore proper to inquire how far there is some hope that Congress will admit upon the premises. rent upon the premises.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO HAWAHAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMEER 9.

His Markery left Hilo on Wednesday last at 6:30 A. M. in the steamer Kilauea, having previously visited Puna and the Crater of Kilanea, which, as luck would have it, was onesually dormant. He landed at Hana, Mani, at 5 r. M. of the same day, where he was very handsomely rewas fired from the hill, and the citizens, headed by the Catholic band of musicians, escorted him to the residence of Mr. Unna, where he remained two days. On Friday noon be left Hana in a small vessel and landed at Keanne, where he spent the night, the people of the district having essembled there to witness his arrival. On Saturday he landed at Haiku, from which point he was to proceed via Makawao to Ulupalakua, where he would remain till the arrival of the steamer yesterday. Last evening or this morning he probably took passage on the Nettie Merrili for Lahains, from whence he will visit Lanai and Molokai, returning to Honolule probably on Saturday.

His Royal Hunness Prince Leleronous left town on Wednesday last on a trip around this island, accompanied with some sixty or eighty persons. He took the route via Coco Head, and Waimanalo, through Koolan, spending a day or two at each of the more important places. At Kapeobe the Prince addressed the people who assembled to meet him, and except a brief interruption from a native supposed to be a " Queenite," his remarks were well received. The party spent Sunday at Col. Judd's ranch at Kuulou. Yesterday they were at Kahuku, and will probably return to town via Ewa on Saturday next.

By a notice under the head of "By Authority, it will be seen that there is now an opportunity for collecting and displaying any curiosities or minerals which may be found on the group, and that Mr. Jarrett is authorized to receipt for and catalogue any specimens that may be left or given to the proposed national museum. The collection will be commenced at once and placed in the two rooms adjoining the Foreign Office. It is proposed to get together a collection of Hawaiian minerals and lavas at once; and a series of specimens of some of the principal rocks and minerals from other marts of the world will also be pinced on view, for the purpose of comparison, at as early n date as possible. This museum, which has long been talked of, should possess the finest collection of lava specimens and sulphur obtainable, both from recent eruptions and from the caves in Kilanea, where are occasionally found some very curious formations. Specimens of the red and yellow other soils or deposits of Hawaii might decide their commercial value, and perhaps lead to a traffic in them. Old idols, stone usizes and implements of war are sometimes found in the Hawaii caves, all which can now be collected and cared for under the auspices of Government.

WHILE we do not agree with our correspondent, "Ko Hawaii Ponoi," respecting the sale of government property, we think he is right in condemuing the wisdom of the Advertiser in saying that "the security which a government gives [to its creditors] is not its real property; it is the ability of its citizens to bear taxation," as we all know that Hawaiians cannot bear increased taxation. Our views regarding govrument property are—that whatever real estate it may possess, not actually in use, from which it does not and cannot derive an income, had better be sold. Such is the case with the Court-house property, the Agricultural Society garden, and the Makiki land, now advertised for sule. Part of this has been unoccupied for years, and from it not one dollar income has been derived, or is likely to be if left as it is. Far better to sell it, and allow the proceeds to lessen the necessity for a loan. By the sale of unoccupied property, we shall derive from it the cash value The Secretary of the Navy will therefore designate with annual taxes. If we are not mistaken, government has lands located in various parts of Twenty-one Chinamen left Sampson's shoe manu- the Kingdom, now idle and untaxed, the sale of which would bring in considerable sums and tend to open these lands to cultivation. But no sale time for which they were first engaged. Their fourth of such property should be made without public year expired July lat, and they left not on account of notice of at least sixty days, and a full descripany trouble, but because they wanted to return to tion of it, with terms, &c., so that natives and their native country. Seventy-one Chinamen remain. foreigners may have an equal chance and ample opportunity to prepare for competition.

> cle of August 10, signed "Oceanicus," reflectus, and shown us a letter received by him from | ject is to unite in one grand dominion all the | ever the common good may demand it. the publishers of the Chronicle, accepting his Polynesian groups, which can be induced to The most careless observer must have noticed services as a correspondent at Honolulu, &c. come into this arrangement, with New Zealand the unfortunate condition of affairs in this nation The letter is addressed to the gentleman who as the centre and source of its executive power. at the present time,-the legacy bequeathed to brought at to us, "cure of the Immigration Soci- We confess that the project is one calculated to it by former administrations. He must have witety," and being a well-known resident, was at excite the national pride of every colonist, to enonce delivered to him, without going through the list the support of all who may have faith in its private industry. He must have seen the popugested the society's box as the best channel for us name some of the groups to which this comreceiving replies from " Chas. E. de Young & Co., pany might extend its relations. proprietors of the S. F. Chronicle." He was not very shrewd in ordering the letter to be addressed Islands, Austral Islands, Paumotu Group, Ker- patches lying waste and overgrown with weeds. to himself.

The Friend has some opportune remarks on the proposed reciprocity with the United States, taking the ground that such a treaty would give to that country a virtual monopoly of all the trade treaty should be negotiated and the agricultural lion. It is idle to deay that this is a most mag- too patent to pass unnoticed, and too momentous just rejected by a large majority the recommendaof these islands. It says: "Suppose such a interests of the islands were quickened, then here would be opened a ten-fold greater market for the lumber, salmon, and every description of nist. It is easy to see that here may be opened justly excited in the minds of all, the highest goods manufactured in the United States, but es- a commercial sphere, which, if discreetly man- hopes and expectations of a change, as the same pecially west of the Rocky Mountains. Should aged, will not only prove profitable as an invest-hopes and expectations had before been raised on this take place, the trade with Oregon and Cali- ment, but be of great advantage to the inhabit- the advent of his predecessor. With a loyalty prohibitory law. Prohibition also prevails in Verfornia would be marvelously augmented. Our ants of the various groups, as well as to the com- which did honor to the heart and the understandproducts -sugar and rice-would not interfere merce of New Zealand. It is carrying out, on ing of the people, King Kalakaun's election to with the products raised on the western coast of an immensely larger scale, the idea which has the throne was endorsed by the nation, who looking or presences, and serving another of the United States. Our islands are the natural already been initiated here—of berrowing money ed to the event as the harbinger of prosperity. market for their products, and so the western to assist agriculture and commerce. Our Ha- Hopes were excited that his reign might prove exertantly or joining away interface and content of the United States is the natural market wantan loan bill and industrial scheme pertains to be a new era, scattering peace and content slavery, so new prohibition, is the great question all damages sustained and for exemplary damages; for our products. Very soon, by quickened only to this group; that of New Zeuland grasps over the land, and giving promise of golden reand all damages recovered by a minor under this set trade, the United States would control the trade the whole Pacific Ocean, with its myriads of turns to the husbandman and laborer. His utterof these islands, and another step would be taken Islands, and will even offer to Hawaii to take ances have shown a desire to arrest the misfortowards the control of the trade of the Pacific. her under its wing and provide her with all the tunes of his country, -a heart in sympathy with In view of such, results, the "half a million" of means she may want, on condition that all her the remnant of his race, - and a purpose to do for its last session passed a bill providing for a Comis-

our foreign trade would be with the United ment. States, chiefly those on the Pacific coast, and In laying the Polynesian scheme before the not be forgotten by American statesmen.

Compulsory Education that has tried the experiment. A law passed by the last Legislature requires parents and guarnamed at any labor during the time when the compulsory school system, which has been in force for twenty-five years, and found to work most admirably!

The English Public Worship Bill.

those who adopt ritualistic practices ; and should would rather encourage it, this occur, many thosands who are now enrolled as members of the Church of England will join with the Nonconformists and the Liberation Society in their efforts to emaucipate the Church from State control.

tion of rice has increased very rapidly since | The ruin or prosperity of a State depends so twelve acres of rice and only seven acres of sugar people. If we find them contented; prosperous cane. The twelve acres of rice yield \$1.220, and in their various industries; and increasing in the seven acres of sugar only \$980 for twelve numbers, wealth, and the elements of strength, months -- a difference of \$240 in layor of rice cul- we may reasonably presume that their affairs

A Polynesian Dominion Scheme,

them; to establish factories, plantations country.

milicent enterprise-a field broad enough to sat- to be underrated or despised.

trifle scarcely worth mentioning. American states | help admiring the genins of the man who at these hopes have been realized, and to point out men are now discovering that they have been present presides over the finances of New Zea- the mode in which the Kingdom may gain advan-'penny wise and pound foolish' in regard to Cana- land, and whose acministration thus far has been tage and permanent prosperity. da, but they are equally so with reference to the only a series of successes; though in bringing These are topics which may properly be publicly Hawaiian Islands. 'Give and it shall be given un- forward his new projects, which have been exto you, is the enunciation of a principle, true tremely bold and original, he has been taunted attention to them in two or three letters which not only in the philosophy of Christianity but of as a schemer and too visionary to be successful. will be sent for publication. political economy and commerce amony nations. Under his auspices the revenues of New Zealand The point to which we now call attention we have increased during the past year about fifty think, is worthy of those fond of statistics. Fill per cent., or a total of one and a half millions of Uncle Sam's pocket, and he will 'reciprocate.' dollars, and the population of the Colony has And the Friend is quite right. The United been augmented nearly twenty thousands, mostly States would gain vastly more in the amount of through a wise system of immigration, by which its export trade than the few hundred thousand the passages of all who wish to migrate from the dollars now received from duties on sugar. All old country are paid by the Colonial Govern-

however largely it might expand, they would Colonial Parliament, Mr. Vogel made the foltive residents of the district. A royal salute still resp all the benefit of it. This fact should lowing remarks, which were well received by all "All competition in business contradicts the max

im that trade cannot be controlled; for by exertion Has at length been adopted in New York State, and enterprise the course of trade is directed. I which is the first in the American Confederacy may give another example, for the correctness of was the contractor for supplying the Governmen lians of children between the ages of eight and nearly all of their large requirements for the convict fifteen years to give them, in a school or at stations, was desirous of carrying on his business me, at least fourteen weeks regular instruction from Auckland; but he was unable to do so on acery year in reading, writing, arithmetic, Eng. count of want of the proper facilities, and he has lish grammar, and geography. It also prohibits transferred the seat of his operations-whether temthe employment of children within the ages porarily or permanently it is not for me to say-to posal relative to opening up a trade with the South common schools are opened, and school officers Sea Islands, that it may be characterized as a 'South are given the authority to see the law enforced. Sea Bubble.' When the Immigration and Public It is somewhat singular that the enlightened Ame- Works Policy was first propounded, it was characrican States have not sooner adopted our Hawai. terized, both in the House and out of it, as a ionestly watched its progress from that time, cannot be otherwise than of the opinion that it was a policy of a very substantial character. Although 1 am well aware of the difficulty of bringing forward any proposal on this subject which may not be open The last mail reported the passage of this im. to ridicule on account of the circumstances immelarge majorities. It was introduced into the nothing in the present proposal of which the Gov-House of Lords by the Archbishop of York, as is they would not be quite prepared to leave to its own stated, by the advice of the Queen herself. The merits. The so-called 'South Sea Bubble' of former object of this bill is to check the practices of the | times might in this day be a success; and, ludeed, High Church or Ritualistic school of the clergy | might then have been, had not its promoters set of the establishment; and while this is its purpose it may also affect those clergymen of the which ostensibly gave rise to the undertaking. If ablishment who conduct their services in a their day, could re-visit this earth, how amazed they nner verging upon the simplicity of dissenters, would be! They did not healtate to lavish blood It may be summed up as a measure for enforcing, and treasure on islands like those of the West In or at least for enabling whomsoever it may please dies, almost every one of which has been the seat of to do so to enforce all the rubrics of the Church a war. But we, with countless islands, not inferior, of Eogland upon every elergyman within the pale of that church. The ultimate effect of the bill will doubtless be to still more weaken the bonds which band the Church to the State. By some which bind the Church to the State. By some migration and Public Works Policy on which the it is anticipated that it will cause a schism among Government and the country have embarked, but

To the Editor of the Gazette: Sin :- It is natural that every man should feel an interest in the prosperity of the State with which his industry is interwoven, be he a subject of the King or not. A generous people is grate-Once noted as the great sugar-producing State of fal for its rights, and willingly necords credit to America, has ceased to occupy that position, and the Government in proportion to the impartiality her sugar crop has declined to only one-fifth with which the laws are administered. Loyalty what it was before the war. Various reasons is a rational attachment to the guardian of the have been assigned for this, but it is chiefly on laws; and a good prince will secure the affection account of the laborers being so difficult to pro- and loyalty of his people according as he chooses cure, or rather, perhaps, to work on shares, as advisers who possess its confidence and respect, they do in cultivating cotton and rice. The pro- and secures an impartial execution of the laws.

the war, and is now ten times what it was then. much on the administration of its government, One handred thousand burrels was the yield for that to be acquainted with the fitness of a minis-1873. One man can cultivate in Louisiana try, we have only to observe the condition of the have been conducted by men of experience, abilities, and virtue. If, on the other hand, we see a growing spirit of distrust, a decay in trade, an un-On our fourth page we print in full the details natural and extraordinary decrease of population, of a project laid before the New Zealand Par- and a desire for reform, we may, without hesitaliament by the Hon. Julius Vogel, the popular tion, pronounce that the government of that premier of the Colony. It contemplates the country has been or is weak and unsuited for the mation of a commercial company, with a capi- trust reposed in it. The multitude in all countal of five million dollars, on which stock New tries are patient to a certain point. Ill usage Zealand is to guarantee the interest of five per may rouse their indignation and lead to excesses; nt. per annum. The objects of the company but the original fault is too often in the governare to civilize and settle the Polynesian groups, ment. An incompetent ministry may justly be sus-

by opening up profitable productions and trade pected as the source of political disorder in every and depots, on different Islands, and to purchase | The first requisite in a crown minister is the some already established; to acquire lands and possession of the confidence of the people. Fitlease the same to settlers, on terms calculated to | ness for office, however desirable, can never compromote production; to encourage chiefs to cul- pensate for the absence of this prime qualification. tivate and to dispose of their produce ; to supply | The appointment of a person to office because he stock and merchandise to the islands occupied; is a favorite of the sovereign, is always regarded to loan money and assist settlers to establish with suspicion, and is hazardous in proportion as plantations; to open up steam communication he is the object of public distrust. There is a WE referred last week to correspondents who between the different Islands and between the commendable zeal in politics as in religion, and it write for foreign newspapers, and have a few more groups and New Zealand; and finally to aid and is neither wise nor prodent to risk the well-being Just legislation, that which gives woman—the words to say on the same topic. A letter from assist the Missionaries to civilize and christianize of the State by appointments which the public con-Honolulu appeared in the San Francisco Chroni- the natives, and encourage them to industry. science will not approve. A crown minister, like Such, in brief, is the scheme by which New Cæsar's wife, should be above suspicion. While ing severely on naval officers in port, landing the Zealand proposes to create a commerce with and it is admitted that nothing tends so much to appointment of the Minister of Law as the right | command influence over all the groups of Polyman in the right place, and naming Mr. Gibson nesia, and secure these advantages to her own of a government, as the frequent removal of the as the best envoy to negotiate a foreign loan in people. This is but the first step. The premier bends of departments or of faithful employees, the United States. A gentleman has called on does not hesitate to arow that the ultimate ob- nothing should stand in the way of change when-

said society's hands. He assures us he has not feasibility, and to extort praise even from those ration diminishing in a most fearful ratio. He written any letter to the Chronicle or any other who may consider it visionary, for its avowed ob- must have seen industrious heads of families depaper. The writer of the letter in the Chronicle, ject is not only commercial profit but philan-parting to foreign climes by every vessel, taking whoever he may be, is evidently connected with thropic, in that it contemplates the civilization with them their little ones, their capital and their The Fijis, Navigators, Hervey Islands, Cook, deserted, stores and dwellings closed, fields and to a well-known and worthy resident, instead of madee, Union, Friendly and Phoenix Islands. He must have seen the faith of the people in the most of which he near and south of the equator, the country has become insufficient to transact with a population probably exceeding one mil- its necessary bosiness. All these are occurrences

isfy the ambition of the most enthusiastic colo- The accession of a young prace of noble blood

Temperance Legislation in the United States.

NEW HAVES, August 1, 1874. To the Editor of the Hawaiian Gazette:

A few weeks since the telegraph flashed across the American Continent the "melancholy fact that several members of the Hawaiian National Assembly had been seen in public helplessly intoxicated": and the press never weary of spreading tad news, has been passing the item from paper to paper until it has now reached every threshold in the land. The mortification caused by such an announcement has been partially relieved by the assurance that the friends of temperance at the Islands are taking active measures. which I can youch. A gentleman who is engaged in to secure the passage of a law prohibiting the a large business in New Caledonia, and who is or sule of intoxicating drinks; and I trust that the progress which temperance reform is making in its friends in Hawaii.

the United States will strengthen the efforts of During the past winter the women's crusade has swept across portions of our Western States like a damaging whirlwind, spasmodic and transient in its efforts; and the more sanguine friends of the movement, who hoped for permanent benefit to the temperance cause, have been disappointed. But the movement was not altegether useless. The motives which prompted it still 'South Sea Bubble'; but I think those who have live, and have renewed the battle in a new form. The crusade exposed anew the wrongs which woman had so long suffered from rum; it strengthened public sentiment in favor of her pleading cause; it proved that moral sussion alone was insufficient, that public statute could best fight the portant measure by the British Parliament, by disfely sarrounding a former scheme, still there is huge evil; and it thus has nerved temperance men to redouble their efforts to secure in every State legislation restricting license and favoring

A cursory review of the progress of temperance legislation in the United States may interest your readers. In States where the moral sentiment of the people is yet too feeble to endure full prohibtory laws, the primary step towards reform is the The act known as the "Hinois Temperance Law" affords the best example of such a statute. It is broad and sweeping in its provisions and by it both the liquor dealer and the owner of the and trustees, if any, with their private property are rendered jointly liable for all damages, direct or consequential, which may result to the persons, property, or " means of support of wife, childemployee, or any one, from the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors. This Illinois law abounds in salutary enactments, and its practical working has just been illustrated by a decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois assessing damages on a liquor dealer for the support of a widow, whose husband while intoxicated had been killed by a railroad train. And under the same law a jury has just sentenced an Illinois liquor dealer to pay a wife exemplary damages for the " pain and anguish of mind " which she had suffered in conequence of the intoxication of her husband. The States of Vermont, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Mississippi have similar laws. New York State adopted such a law last year; and its friends, hopeful this year for another step in reform, received a cruel blow when Governor Dix assumed the responsibility of vetoing the local option law which had passed the legislature. *

"Local option" is a second step towards prohibition, and gives the majority of the people a right to determine for themselves in their respective cities, towns, or townships, whether the sale ol intoxicating liquors shall be permitted; and the experience of most of the States where it has nearly three-fourths of the territory. Pennsylvania and Kentucky have adopted local option, and the temperance men in these States are now rallying all their forces for the fall elections, when they hope to carry prohibition. You of course know of its adoption in California. North Carolina and Indiana also rejoice in the law. In Louisiana, New Jersey, and Minnesota the privilege of local option is allowed, while but a small portion of the community in these States have availed themselves of its prohibitory advantages. The legislature of Mississippi has just honored her statute book with local option of a nature more fatal to the liquor interest than that in any other State. By this new law it is necessary to obtain the consent of a majority of the women over 18 years of age, before licenses to sell liquor can be granted in any locality. There is great tribulation among the Mississippi liquor dealers on account of this women's temperance law. the wife, the mother-the right to vote against a carse blighting him she vowed to love and cherish: a curse withering her helpless offspring; a curse blasting her home with disease, want and

merely successive steps towards the full prohibition law, which now is on the statute books of eight of our States. It is a misfortune of modern legislation that laws not in full harmony with public sentiment are to some degree inoperative; and it is a bumillarigidly suforced in some of the States where they exist, they would be swept out of existence by debauched public sentiment. But they are not wholly have adopted them proves that the liquor traffic has been almost entirely extinguished in the small towns and cities. Maine is reaping the full benefit of her long persistence in retaining the law. With the "Immigration Society," and may have sug- and improvement of the Polynesian races. Let bousehold gods, to find in some other country a time the public sentiment in favor of temperance have seen shipping shanning the port, wharves with an overwhelming majority Hon. Nelson Dingley "the uncompromising prohibition Governor." Governor Talbot, all honor to him, has by three successive vetoes just saved Massachusetts from the disgrace which her partisan legislature would have Loyalty Islands, New Hebrides, Gilbert Islands, permanency of the government weakening where inflicted on her by a repeal of the prohibitory law-Marshall Islands, Solomor Islands, Louisiade it should have been strengthening, and foreign Says he, in his able message accompanying the veto: Group and Caroline Islands. These alone num- capitalists withdrawing their money where it "My judgment unqualifically condemns, and my ber not less than four or five thousand islands, should have been flowing in till the currency of hears and my manhood rebel sgalast any system misery and crime to exist by anthority of the commonwealth." The New Hampshire legislature has tion of her Governor to repeal the law. Ohio has a species of prohibitory law, which unhealthy public sentiment has rendered almost inoperative. In the adoption of the new constitution this month, the question of license or no license will again come before the people. Rhode Island has just passed a out, Michigan, and Iowa.

The nineteen States I have mentioned are the only ones in which the traffic in ardent spirits is restric ted or probluited by law. In the other States free license yet prevails. But the signs of the times everywhere denote temperance reform. As once politically. The masses in many States are demand ing the nomination of candidates for Governors and legislators upon platforms favoring the suppression

States the territories of New Mexico and Colorado, only on condition of their adopting a constitutional poviso forever prohibiting the liquor traffic in them. MR. H. SCHWIDT AND MR. H. HIENEY. I trust Hawali will not fall belied in the triamphal march towards temperance reform.

Credit and Taxation.

D. D. B.

something to say relative to the credit of the Hawaiian Government. It seems that the powers that be have hit upon the plan of raising Court-house, next some lots at Makiki, and then NUSSEY & PILLING. the misnamed agricultural garden on Emma street. The determination to sell government property seemed to call for some explanation, and so the Advertiser becomes the attorney of the THE LITTLE STRANGER, £3.3s. dministration to put the matter in a favorable light before the people. The explanation is a plausible one, perhaps as good a one as can be nade upon that side. We are told that " the secarity which a government gives is not its real property; it is the ability of its citizens to bear This is a sorry statement, that is for bond hold-

ers. If the ability of this government to meet

its obligations is to be measured by the ability of its citizens to bear taxation, the encouragement to become one of its creditors is poor indeed. In discussing the value of bonds I am aware the eal property of the government is always considered, and it is most largely upon it that bond holders pin their faith. Some of the creditors of the government have had their faith shaken by the proposition to sell the real estate; not perhaps that the sale of the Court-house and other property advertised directly weakens their security; but the policy of selling has been adopted, and there is no knowing to what extent it may be carried. For practical purposes it is folly to say that creditors should not feel alarmed. That they do feel alarmed is the fact, and it is with incts that we must deal. The individual lender reasons from his own standpoint. A land holder will not force his real estate upon a market at its owest ebb, only as a last alternative ; every other resource must fail first. So money leaders, creditors, when they see debtors forcing sales of land, feel anxious about securities. If the Government cannot say anything more reassuring than that their ability to pay is to be measured by the abilmactment of stringent "civil damage" laws. ity of citizens to bear taxation, a studied reticence would be wisdom. We hear upon the corper and from the pulpit of the decrease of the people, of the increasing inability of the reme to neet the demands made upon them by their premises where the liquor is sold, their guardians tax collectors and teachers. The parish priest is miserably recompensed by his parishoners, so poorly as to call forth an eloquent appeal from the leading foreign pulpit for aid and assistance. This fact is so well known that it seems like mockery to say that "the security a government gives is the ability of its citizens to bear taxaion." The security which this government gives is its real property, of which it has enough to pay the public debt thrice over. Only let the people who have the money to loan feel that this security is not to be sacrificed, and the Government will not need money. KO HAWAH PONOL

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHAMBERS, CIRCUIT JUBGE, SECOND ate of SILAS CHANDLER, of Wollvan, Mass. de-

The application of JAMES BAKER, of Wallings, for column of the Will of SILAS CHANDERS, of Wallings, Promite of the Will of MALAS CHANDELL, of Walkins, Mayl, H. L., discussed, linking been read and fined in Court, I. In hereby reduced that THURSDAY, of Trailing I, 1874, be and the state in hereby set against as a day the learning and applications and any objections that may be offered thereby, said hearing to be held at the Owner Homes in Wallishm, at 1 P. M. ARR. FORMADER.

Circuit Judge 55 Judge 55 Judged District, M. I., Lahalma, Sept. 5, 1874.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAITAN Dig.4N18-In Probate - In the matter of the Estate
of JOHN JOAQUIN late of Homololis, decreased incomes,
order to above cause on application of administrator for

the Court Recom of this court, in Recommend on the she had been to show came why an order should not be greated for the side of such real catalot.

And I is further ordered, that a entry of this order to published at least three successive weeks before the modern day of bearing, in the "Hawalian Gunera" newspaper, published in said Homainia,

Dated Homaiola, H. I., lat representer, 1974,

Chief Jostice of the Superime Court,

Albest: JSO, E. Basicana, Dep. Cork, 508 in

N CHAMBERS, CIRCUIT JUBGE, 26 JUBEcial District, Hawa has balance. In the market of the state of JOHN BLAS. of Hama, Math. thereased.

On receiving and filling the perform of W. O. Smith, administrator of the estate of John Rus of Hama, Mand. H. ..., deceased, asking that his accounts be approved and his localization of the central property of the pr Hamolabs, August 27, 1474.

Clevan Judge, 5d Jost, Disquer, H. L.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED EXECUTOR
of the Will of EDMOND J. KELE, has of Humalittle, decreased, I hertogy instify, all presents having rishma
against the Datate to prevent the same day sufficients for
to me, within at months from date, or they will be for
exer herred.

W. L. Gillery.

104 11 eer harred Hamiliela, begramher 0, 1874,

Administrator's Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING HEEN APpointed by Hem. C. C. Harris, Justice of Jin Supercon-Court, as administrator of the centre of Jinton Railing, alte of Homelaulu, Idamed of Coden, hereby gives notice to all those who have challes against the estate in present the same without delay, and all those juministed in the analy-viate to make improving an accur.

Weishole, Administrator of Senate of Julie Kallit, but at

Administrator's Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN AP-Administrator of Est, of E. Namb

Notice to Creditors. HAVENG BEEN APPOINTED ABJECTS.

Distor of the Robins of ANTONIO SELVEIDA DE
SOUTA, has of Walches, femiod of the law, dominant, intointo, I hereby notify all persons law uses they emission against the
said chials, in present lim uses they emission against the
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with the prisper coordinate so me, or at the office of 8. B.
Dole, Emp., within six muniths from the date, or they small
to force batted. e forever barred. Forevisio, 19th August, 1874, 501 4t

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